

## GROUP-10

### Statistical Jobs (Level of Exam- B.A. with Economics)

- 1) General awareness, Reasoning, Mathematics, Science, History including Haryana related history, current affairs, literature, Geography, Civics, Environment, Culture etc.- **(Weightage 20%)**
  - 2) Computer terminology, Fundamentals, word software, excel software, Power point, internet, web browsing, Communication, emails, downloading and uploading data on websites etc. – **(Weightage 10%)**
  - 3) Subject related syllabus- **(Weightage 70%)**
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#### MICROECONOMICS

Economics: Definition, Nature, Scope, The Economic Problem: Scarcity and Choice, Functions of an Economic System, Law of Demand, Elasticity of Demand: Concept, Types, Measurement, Determinants and Importance, Concept of Utility, Cardinal Utility Analysis, Law of Equi- Marginal Utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Derivation of Demand Curve, Ordinal Utility Analysis, Indifference Curves Analysis, Consumer Equilibrium, Price, Income and Substitution Effects, Consumer Surplus, Production Function & Product Curves, Law of Variable Proportions, Iso-quants & Iso-cost Lines, Returns to Scale, Economies & Diseconomies of Scale Internal & External, Supply Curve & Elasticity of Supply, Cost Analysis: Concepts of Cost, Short Period Costs, Long Period Costs, Modern Theory of Costs, Revenue: Total, Average and Marginal Revenue, Break Even Analysis and its Uses, Market Structures- Concepts, Perfect Competition: Characteristics and Assumptions, Price Determination Under Perfect Competition, Equilibrium of the firm in the short period and the long period, Monopoly: Characteristics, Equilibrium of the Monopoly Firm in Short period and Long period, Concept of Supply Curve under Monopoly, Price Discrimination, Monopolistic Competition: Characteristics, Selling Costs, Product Differentiation, Short period and long period Equilibrium of the Firm, concept & Characteristic of Oligopoly, Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution, Ricardian Theory of Rent, Theories of Interest; Classical and Neoclassical, Marginal Productivity Theory of Wages.

#### MACROECONOMICS

Nature and Scope of Macro Economics, Difference between Micro and Macro Economics, Importance of Macro Economics, Concepts, Measurement and limitations of National Income Statistics, Circular flow of Income in Two, Three and Four Sector Economy, Say's law of Market, Classical Theory of Income and Employment, Keynesian Theory of Income and Employment, Principle of Effective Demand, Comparison between Classical and Keynesian Theory, Consumption Function: Meaning and Technical Attributes, Significance of MPC, Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption and its Implications, Short run & Long run Consumption Curves, Meaning of Capital and Investment, Types of Investment, Marginal Efficiency of Capital (MEC), Relation between MEC and MEI, Factors affecting Inducement to Invest, Keynesian Multiplier: Concepts, Relation between Multiplier, MPC and MPS, Comparative Static and Dynamic Process, Working of Multiplier in UDC'S, . Acceleration Principle and Concept of Super Multiplier, The Demand for Money: Concepts, Functions and Significance, Quantity Theory of Money -Fisher's Approach and Cambridge Approach, Keynesian Liquidity Theory of Money, Supply of Money: Meaning and

Determinants, High Powered Money and Money Multipliers, Meaning, Causes and Effects of Inflation, Types of Inflation, The Classical Theory of Inflation, Demand Pull and Cost Push Inflation, Phillips Curve in Short run and Long run, Meaning, Nature and Features of Business Cycles, Types and Phases of Business Cycles, Keynes View of Trade Cycles, Theories of Trade Cycles (Hicks and Samuelson), Rate of Interest: Classical and Keynesian Theories of Interest.

## INDIAN ECONOMY

Capitalist, Socialist & Mixed economy, Developed and Developing Economy –Concepts, Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy as a Developing Economy, Comparison of Indian Economy with Developed Economies, Major Issues of Development in India, Population, Theory of Demographic Transition, Size and Growth of Population, Features of Indian Population, Causes of Growing Population, High Birth Rate and Decreasing Death Rate, Problems of Over Population, Measures for Population Control, Population Policy 2005 onward, Poverty and Unemployment, Meaning and Concepts of Poverty, Poverty line- Need of Redefining, Measurement of Poverty, Causes of Poverty, Measures of Eradication of Poverty, Unemployment – Nature, Types, Causes & Measures, Agriculture, Place of Agriculture in Indian economy, Agricultural Productivity – Causes of Low Productivity & Measures, Green Revolution- Achievements & Failures, Sources of Agricultural Finance, Agricultural Marketing – Defects & Measures, Special Economic Zone- Concept, Features, Problems, Industry, Role of Industrialization, Industrial Policy – 1991onwards, New Economic Reforms – Concepts, Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, MSME, Small and Large Scale Industry – Growth and Problems, Growth of Knowledge Based Industry – IT, Software Consultancy, Labour, Meaning and Classification of Labour, Characteristics of Industrial Labour, Industrial Disputes Causes, Measures for Settlement, Social Security Measures in India, Planning, Meaning, Concepts, Need and Objectives, Types of Planning, Merits and Demerits, Objectives, Achievements, and Failures of Five Year Plans, Objectives of NITI Aayog, External Sector, Trends and Composition of India's Imports, Trends and Direction of India's Exports, EXIM Policy of India in relation to Trade Liberalization and its Impacts, FDI, FII and MNCs in India, External Borrowings and BOP Problem in India, International Institutions (IMF, WB, ADB, WTO) and the Indian Economy

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Importance of the Study of International Economics, Inter-Regional and International Trade, Theories of Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage and Opportunity Costs, Heckscher-Ohlin Theory of Trade, Doctrine of Reciprocal Demand (Meaning, Importance and Limitations), Trade as an Engine of Economic Growth, Terms of Trade (Meaning and Measurement), Secular Deterioration Hypothesis, Concepts and Components of Balance of Payments, Causes and Consequences of Dis-equilibrium in the Balance of Payments, The Process of Adjustment in the Balance of Payments Under Gold Standard, Fixed Exchange Rate Systems, Functions and Achievements of WTO, Impact of WTO on Industry, Agriculture and Services Sectors of Indian Economy

## ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT

Economic Growth and Economic Development, Development and Underdevelopment, Approaches to Economic Development, Factors affecting Economic Growth, Poverty – Absolute and Relative; Measuring Poverty – Head Count and Poverty gap, Vicious Circle of Poverty, Human Development Index (HDI) and other Indices of Development and Quality of life, Population Problem and Growth Pattern of Population in Developing Countries, Traditional Measures of Economic Development – National Income,

Per Capital Income, UNDP Indices for Measurement of Development, Classical Theory of Development- Adam Smith and Marx, Steady State Growth - An Introduction, Growth models — Harrod and Domar, Neo Classical Model of Growth- Robert Solow, Cambridge Model of Growth – Joan Robinson, Structural Shifts with Economic Development, Relative importance of Agriculture, Industry and Services, Role of Infrastructure in Economic Development: Physical and Social Infrastructure, Trade and Development – Classical, Structuralist and Eclectic views, Export Promotion and Import Substitution, Trade as an Engine of Growth, Terms of Trade and Gains from Trade, Environment-Economy Linkage, Management of Common Property Resources, Prevention, Control and Abatement of Pollution, Sustainable Development: Concept and Indicators, Development Planning : Meaning & Rationale, Types of Plans and Process of Planning, Changing Role of State.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Meaning and Scope of Public Finance, Public Finance- Meaning and Scope, Public and Private Finance, Principle of Maximum Social Advantage, Public Goods, Private Goods, Mixed Goods and Merit Goods (Concept Only), Public Expenditure, Meaning and Importance, Reasons for the Growth of Public Expenditure, Wagner’s Hypothesis, Peacock – Wiseman Hypothesis, Canons of Public Expenditure, Effects of Public Expenditure, Public Revenue, Sources of Public revenue, Taxes – Classification of Taxes, Canons of Taxation, Ability to Pay and Benefit Approach, Incidence and Shifting of Tax Burden, Major Taxes in India, The Concept of Goods and Service Tax (GST), Public Debt and Budget, Meaning, Types of Public Debt, Debt Redemption, Meaning & Types of Budget, Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit, Primary Deficit, Budget Deficit, Fiscal Policy, Deficit Financing

**Important Note: The Weightage as mentioned against the syllabus is tentative & may vary.**